FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter. ----

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month.....80 DAILY, Per Year 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made paytle to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing ciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough ranklin Bertlett, 5 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are sale in London at the American and Coloolal Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

Faris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The dally Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Cap-ucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19. Eoulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to teation wish to have rejected articles returned New must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Federal Control of All Domestic Commerce.

In a speech at the dinner of the Traffic Club last Saturday evening Mr. JAMES M. BECK made a suggestion which we do not recall having seen elsewhere presented. It was to the effect that if the Federal Constitution had been adopted even half a century later its framers would have further amplified he commerce clause and possibly abandoned altogether the present line of demarcation between interstate and domestic commerce. Mr. BECK argued that from an economic point of view and as a result of the stupendous developments in transportation this distinction had become somewhat artificial. The speaker called attention to the fact

that at the time when the commerce clause was adopted commerce was almost invariably a purely local institution, with the exception of the coastwise trade between the States by means of the sailing vessel. At that time the facilities of transportation had advanced but little in two thousand years. The little traffic that could be carried from State to State, by means either of post riders or stage coaches, was so limited in quantity that it was not regarded by the framers of the Constitution as commerce. The merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston had little traffic which extended beyond the borders of their States, and but very little that extended beyond the community in which they lived, and for this reason the distinction between domes. tic commerce, which began in its causes and terminated in its consequences in the community in which it was conducted, and the interstate traffic by means of sailing vessels was so obvious and practical as to admit of distinction in governmental regulation between State and Federal supervision.

With these conditions the speaker contrasted the extraordinary expansion of traffic which a generation after the Constitution was adopted followed the introduction of the steamboat, railroad, telegraph and cable, and he argued that with these facilities traffic and comthat the effect of State legis

interference. provides:

The power of Parliament with respect to intelligent budget for 1910"! ade and commerce extends to navigation and Reform and Mr. CUTTING have been shipping and to railways the property of any

character.

provincial commerce.

lature the exclusive supervision of "the prerequisite to the achieving of that privilege of carrying on trade in more assemblage. than one place"; and also of "railway | Another picture, yet more indelibly

purely local.

hich is interstate and that which Mr. CUTTING gave them-in the cause intrastate. All recognize that com- of civic righteousness! rce is generally not a local question "Just for a handful of figures he left that it should be treated as of us," we can hear the heroes of the facilities or coinage.

tably result in an enormous expansion abandon us for such a childish pursuit. of Federal power, and the grave ques- we hear not a few whispering resent-

between the nation and the States. The question is very grave, and the events of the last two years will compel its consideration in the near future. It cannot be denied that the disastrous effects of the panic of 1907-08 were very tion over matters of commerce, a conof Manhattan, New York. President and Treas-tyrer of the Association, William M. Laffan. 170 mous losses to investors were in no Nassau street; Secretary of the Association. small degree due to the apprehensions of foreign investors, who, not being accusrailroad commissions of the several States to grind the railroads between the upper and the nether millstones of regulation and taxation. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates, as established by the Hepburn law; the practical mandate to carriers of the commodities clause of that act to divest themselves of their most valuable holdings under penalty of being denied the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce; the arbitrary regulation of rates by State Legislatures; the attempt of State Governors to forfeit railway charters if the railroads sought relief in Federal courts; the conflict of authority between Federal Judges and State Governors; the amazing \$29,000,000 fine; the virtual ouster from Arkansas of the foreign fire Texas and Missouri of important industrial corporations and the attempted

> was nearly exhausted. The question suggested as to the further extension of the Federal power over trade and commerce and the modification and possible abolition of the distinction between interstate and domestic commerce is very grave and important, but it is a subject which cannot long be wisely ignored. The American people, in no spirit of rash innovation but with the same courageous resolve with which the generation which framed the Constitution faced new conditions, must at no distant day determine how far the limitation of Federal power to one division of commerce is expedient in the changed conditions which steam and electricity have brought about. Incidental to this is the even graver question whether the Thanks, but you really needn't bother. further centralization of Governmental The country has spoken. By the power may not seriously menace the overwhelming, the damning and fatal perpetuity of our form of government.

confiscation of their property-all these

extraordinary occurrences, coming not

as scouts but in battalions, were not un-

naturally, calculated to impress foreign

investors that with respect to the in-

ternal trade and commerce of the United

again. The result was the sacrifice by

foreign investors of uncounted mill-

ions of securities at a time when Amer-

ican investors were themselves so stu-

pefied by terror that their buying power

Mr. Cutting and His Veterans.

We trust none of our readers overmerce had for the most part ceased to be looked the valedictory to militant munireform of the Hon. R. FULTON lation, which regulated such traffic and CUTTING printed on this page yesterday. commerce, did not generally end with Short and simple as were its declarathe borders of such State, but affected tions, it was to our mind one of the most for good or eyil the very interstate com- significant and epoch ending documents merce which the framers of the Con-that we have been privileged to present stitution sought to put beyond State to our readers in years. In those few brief but decisive sentences Mr. Cur-Mr. BECK then cited the constitutional TING announced that the next political provisions with respect to commerce battle for the deliverance of this city of some of the nations which have must be fought without him, that he had adopted Constitutions since our Federal quit the firing line, abandoned the army, Government was established, and each withdrawn from the fray, that when the of which has to a greater or less extent contest is at its hottest next autumn patterned its organic law after the Fed- he will be snugly ensconced in the eral Constitution. He cited the clause bomb proof quarters of the Bureau of that he knew anything about his brothof the Australian Constitution which Municipal Research, "concentrating his energies upon securing an honest and

synonymous terms for so long in this behalf of the defendant, and acquitted city that we find it difficult to fancy a him, as they were bound to do under It will be observed that in this latest | contest for civic redemption or a for- the law unless satisfied of his guilt bestempt of an Anglo-Saxon people to lorn hope of righteousness entering yound a reasonable doubt. frame a written Constitution the Fed- the breaches of corruption under any eral power has exclusive control over command save his. Indeed, we have the regulation of railways without re- equal difficulty in picturing even the to call "the failure of the jury system." spect to their domestic or interstate minor skirmish of a Citizens Union From reading the testimony taken on city convention with any one but Mr. the trial we might think that the jurors The Canadian Constitution gives to CUTTING in the chair. Who in our took an erroneous view of the facts: Barliament "the regulation of trade generation can forget the calm dig- but they had the advantage of seeing and commerce," and this makes no nity with which he surveyed the tu- and hearing the witnesses, and they distinction between local and inter- multuous gathering of dauntless patri- constitute the tribunal established by ots? That dignity was tempered, too, The German Constitution of April 16, with wisdom, for no one knew better 1871, gives to the empire and its Legis- than he the gross and the net expense

matters * * and the construction fixed upon memory, flashes on our of means of communication by land and vision at this sad moment. It is the als, namely, that the accused had no water for the purposes of home de- picture of the assemblage of district part or lot in the alleged crime. fence and of general commerce." Here leaders, district captains, district workto the central power is given exclusive ers, when the battle was over, when the power over all commerce that is not forces of evil and corruption had again triumphed. Dejected in spirit, broken The Swiss Constitution of May 29, in hope, without other refuge or visible 1874, gives to the Federal Council the means of support, what joy, what depower to legislate "upon the construc- lirious enthusiasm, spread among these tion and operation of railroads in the war worn fighters when Mr. CUTTING provinces of the Confederation," and in his calm and unemotional voice anon all legal questions relating to com- nounced that the fight must be conmerce," and provides that "the freedom tinued, the work renewed; above all, f trade and industry is guaranteed that the organization must be mainbroughout the whole Confederation." | tained! How convincing, then, were sone or tness constitutional provi- the tears that streamed down the ns of federated Governments attempts | weatherstained cheeks of these vetersegregate trade or commerce into ans who had risked their all—that is, all

a national importance with banking, recent campaigns murmur. Sadness and grief have spread abroad over all The fact cannot be ignored, however, the hamlets and hundreds of the Citiat such an extension by this Govern- zens Union from far Flushing to unrement of Federal power over all trade and signed Richmond. We fancy we can commerce, without respect to its domes- discern some bitterness mixed with tie or interstate character, would inevi- much sorrow. "If Mr. CUTTING must

tion which Mr. BECK's address naturally fully, "should he not have provided suggests is whether the present system some sort of old age pension for those of dual sovereignty over trade and who have followed his leadership so commerce, with all its inevitable dis- long?" Men who have spent the best turbances and embarrassments to trade years of their life learning the difficult and commerce and their instrumentali- business of reform, is it any wonder ties, may not be preferable to the fur-that they grumble when forced to ther concentration of Federal power, direct their untrained energies and with its disturbance of the equilibrium unfamiliar hands toward other less congenial labor?

Will Cannon Withdraw?

There is much too much that we cannot admire in the character of JOSEPH G. CANNON. He has not, for instance much exaggerated by the seemingly the profound knowledge of public affairs irrepressible conflict of State and na- or the invincible modesty of a successful popular magazine editor or conflict of which other civilized nations tributor. One, in fact any, of these gracious thinkers can go to Washington, stay a day and a half in a hotel, including a visit to Mount Vernon and Cabin John Bridge, and tell things about tomed to the attempt of two sovereign the Government in general and Congress bodies to move in the same orbit, be- in particular which nobody else has

held with amazement the simultaneous ever heard. Remembering the coarse attempts of the Federal Interstate Com- and cruel words of Cannon to one of merce Commission and the respective the most inspired of these discoverers -the old heathen actually proposed that the gifted muckraker should study twenty years or so before writing a line our heart hardens against the man of for southeastern Spain between Februsin. He deserves what is coming to ary 20 and March 20, and the seismic him.

then, we can show him that he is a minor- to forget Messina. ity candidate for Speaker, will he not

withdraw? JOSEPH G. CANNON is a minority can-York magazine which appears to make business "Daily Report No. 10, together JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois should be reelected Speaker of the House of Representatives?' " It seems that this question, with others of almost equal pith, has been submitted to 20,248 perpunishment wouldn't have been so severe. Therefore the result of their balloting is all the more instructive:

" In no State in the Union-even in Illino is there as much as 10 per cent. In favor of 'Can onism of the vote so far cast. In nearly all the States it is not more than 5 per cent., and in many it is less than 3 per cent. In three States. there is not a single vote in its favor. These facts are of great significance, especially to the individual member of the House desirous of

obtaining the sentiment of his own State." Ten thousand of the life convicts refused to vote. Say 50 per cent, of the electorate. Of the remainder, the saving remnant, 9,397 are against "Cannonism" and only 482 dare to favor it. Will problem out themselves and perhaps it be believed that in strong Republican confound the seer, that he predicts States, such as Oklahoma and Mississippi and South Carolina, Cannon got energy or combined pull of the moon only 8, 4 and 1 respectively? "We shall and sun." show you further reports from day to day," says the destroying statistician. majority of 9,397 to 482 (reported as 'indeterminate," 224; indeterminate

sentence. We suppose). If JOSEPH G. CANNON respects rule by the majority, if he fears the wrath it. of an aroused people and magazine, he rill not be a candidate for Speaker.

The Discouraging Feature of the

Hains Case. The acquittal of THORNTON HAINS called out a very general denunciation of the system of trial by jury from the press throughout the country. We believe that this was due to a misupprehension of the issue which was really decided. THORNTON HAINS did not do the killing. He was charged with murder only on the theory that he had aided and protected his brother in the homicidal act. His defence was a denial er's intention beforehand or really did anything to help him. The evidence on this issue was conflicting. The jurors believed that which was presented in

In all this there was nothing to indicate what some newspapers delight the Constitution to pass upon questions of fact on an indictment for murder. A sweeping condemnation of the whole jury system is not justified merely because a jury in a particular case has taken a view of the facts which constitutes a good defence in law and mor-

The case would be quite different if the jury had acquitted the defendant on a theory which finds no sanction either in law or morals-that is to say if it had by its verdict recognized the existence and paramount character of the so-called "unwritten law," inif it had by its verdict recognized the voked for the defence upon the first Taft" stamp a thousandth of an inch smaller and trial of the Thaw case. The recogwritten law as an excuse or justifi- ful to say I possess both. Thinking that "And continuous and the say I possess both. for anxiety and foreboding; but, as dent. I have in my office a number of impre we have pointed out, this was not the defence which succeeded before the jury which tried THORNTON HAINS. It acquitted him simply because it was not convinced that he really participated in his brother's act.

We regret to see, 'however,' that THORNTON HAINS himself is trying to create a contrary impression. He is quoted in the March number of Law Notes as saying:

"The jury by returning a verdict acquitting me of original responsibility for the death of Annia has placed the unwritten law high above the written law of the State of New York. Clearly the jury vindicated the righteousness of the un-

That must be obvious to every mind that has followed the trend of the testimony and grasped the significance of the verdict in correlation with the Judge's charge."

This misapprehension of the verdict and the extent to which it has been shared by the public constitute the most discouraging feature of the Hains case. We believe it to be unjust to the jury and unjust to the trial Judge. There was nothing in the charge from which the jury could have inferred that the unwritten law, which THORNTON HAINS talks about as being "higher," had anything to do with the case. If it had been treated as a defence the charge would have been a disgrace to the Judge. The administration of justice in the State of New York has not yet reached that depth of degradation. THORNTON HAINS ought to be content with his acquittal without attributing it to what would have been a mon-

Earthquake Tips.

strous perversion of the law.

The people of Alicante are said to be nightily disturbed and apprehensive because the director of the observatory on Pic du Midi predicted earthquakes term was really ushered in by a lively Yet CANNON has been supposed to shock in Alicante town. It did no and jobbers and retailers will, like the Octobers of Newport. It is the Northern believe in the rule of the majority. He damage to speak of, but it got on the good fellows they are, carry most of the maintains, falsely, no doubt, that the nerves of people who remember that tyrannous House rules represent the Alicante is in the Mediterranean earthwill of a majority of that body. If, quake zone and who have not had time

Seismic forecasts have become quite an occupation-a means of livelihood and a bid for fame. One of the private didate. We have received from a New prognosticators, Mr. Hugh CLEMENS of Dulwich, is so sure of himself that he specialty of minding other folks publishes a list of quakes extending over a period of five months in a little with our first Detailed Report by States pamphlet embellished with the picture insurance companies; the ouster from on Question No. 1: 'Do you believe that of a bright eyed, gentle looking graybeard sitting cosily in his library and beaming consciously into the jaws of a interval from February 20 to March 20, address President Taft apparently comwhich the Pic du Midi observer has filled in with "seismic disturbances. for life-"life subscribers"-to read the Mr. CLEMENS has no shudder for Aliquestioning magazine. They must be cante, but he ventures a thrill for States Governmental chaos had come connected with "the interests" or "pred- Malaga on March 19. When seismoloatory wealth" in some way, or their gists disagree there is hope for the

> It will interest people in these parts to learn that Mr. CLEMENS sticks a pin in May 1 for an earthquake "at New Jersey and Long Island." Nevertheless, there need be no early calls for May day. If Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE mistakes an elemental blizzard for bluebird weather, Mr. HUGH CLEMENS may well be wrong about an earthquake hereabouts on May 1. Quite likely it will be a merry fight and a short one. turn out to be the kind of blessed day that GEORGE HERBERT celebrated. Lest some timid souls in Peapack or Speonk take Mr. CLEMENS literally, they ought to be told, so that they can work the earthquakes "by the gravitational

Mr. LINCOLN STEPFENS, lecturing in Boston upon "Politics From the Ward Up," was rudely interrupted by an individual named BRICK, who had been an Alderman:

" You have not shown one plan, beyond you theoretical idea of being good, whereby we can get a representative government. What do you preach beyond being good? You tell us of grafters corruption and evil, but you do not remedy

Mr. STEFFENS was pained but not found wanting

"What I propose is simple but radical-go We have lost good politics easily. can just as easily get it back."

The simplicity of the remedy so flabber gasted BRICK that he threw himself out of the hall, muttering: "Then STEFFENS'S occupation would be gone."

Colonel Austen Coloate seems to have been foiled by Uncle Dony GIBBS of Camden, N. J. The Colonel's automobile bill provided for a speed limit of thirty miles an hour in the open country, but Uncle Dony GIBBS, rallying the country members, defeated the amendment in the House at Trenton. Whereupon Colonel COLGATE:

than twenty miles an hour in my car withou knowing it. Cars are so easily controlled an well built to-day there is no more danger in thirty iles an hour in the country than in twenty." This we believe to be true, but what a tactical mistake the Colonel made when he failed to enlighten Uncle Dony, upon setting him down, that they had been ex ceeding the speed limit. For all lawmak

ers there should be a practical course in

" The gentleman from Camden has made mo

Steel Die Cutting Infinitesimal.

automobiling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With regard to the comparison made by Mr. J. D. Mallonee in a letter in The Sun of March 7 between his work in engraving a steel die and mine I would call attention to the fact that the des my die in an article in THE SUN of March 4 had name spelled "William H. Taft." leaving ou six letters. It should have been "William Howard Taft," seventeen letters in all. .005 of an nch high by 11-64 wide.

It is true I knew of the stamp made for "John Franklin Fort," Governor of New Jersey, the name in .007 of an inch letters. That's just what prompted me (partly) to beat it by .002 of an inch. My gift to the President has been acknowledged in a letter dated March 6. The tiny stamp will stand the severest test of measuring. An ordi-nary human scalp hair averages about two and a half one-thousandths of an inch in thickness: half one-mousandus or an incu in thickness; take two of them, place them side by side over the name "William Howard Taft," and you will be able to cover it completely.

Mr. Mallones says that he has heard of a great

with a keen eye and a cast iron nerve to do such daces fortune juvat," I undertook to cut the ting sions of the little stamp, and those who wish to measure them will be heartly welcome

CHARLES J. RONFELDT.

NEW YORK. March 10. The Same Old Story.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To-day, looking over a volume of the New York Mirror for 1835 (volume XIII.), I came upon several articles somewhat derogatory to the "civica" of those days, others comparing the police force London with your own. CONSTANT READER. London with your own. Co Norwood, Mass., March 11.

Well Named. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How appre

priate that our plous and beautiful Transcrips For the mint beds now are mintless and should be so named, since so much of it is transcript screw hangeth high. cribed from THE SUN.

written law by finding me not guilty as charged. THE TARIFF AND THE GREAT THE PERFECT WINTER CLIMATE. UNKNOWN.

Washington, March 11.-The best that can be said for the various claims, assertions and predictions regarding the work of the tariff repaireds is that some of them doubtless bring a temporary hope or an terests are affected by changes that may be made in the schedules. All of the various rumors, however, ought to be branded with the initials G. U.C., "good until contradicted."

We are to have free hides, but the entire bill is to be killed by the representatives of Western interests if the free hide issue is pressed. One day brings the announcement that we are to have free wool and free lumber and heavy cuts in iron and steel, while the next brings the equally confident assurance that only moderate cuts will be made in any of these schedules. Information that the matter will be entirely settled by the first of June is the forerunner of prophecies that a panting quite the finest winter climate to be found and dead brush with the inevitable conseand perspiring Congress will be grinding at its task until well along in the dog days. The sugar schedules get little attention from the forecasters, and coffee looms up. Coffee is to be taxed at four cents, at three cents, at two cents, according to the for only two or at the outside three days strength of the fight for freeing the break- in succession. As a rule from early Nofast table, on which coffee is now about the only untaxed commodity. Now comes Mr. Arbuckle, whose coffee boils in a million pots, to say that if a duty is imposed he and his fellow importers and the roasters Charleston, as a rule, are the Junes and the bundle between them, and the consumer will pay very little more for his coffee than he now does.

The truth is that the tariff question is wrapped in a thick and impenetrable fog. As well predict the weather for 1910 as guess the action of the Senate Finance to say about tariff rates and rules. The adjustment of schedules is only one of subject of oratory and political manipulation in Congress. Mr. Beveridge and others are good for several days of talk on the question of a permanent tariff commission. The status of the general Charleston may camera-it is the seer himself. In the third battleground. In his inaugural mits himself to the fixing of a general or autonomous rate, supplemented by a civilization. maximum or surtax which the Executive There are many who see this feature from the opposite direction and declare that the general rate should stand as the maximum and a conventional rate be fixed below used for bargaining purposes. Is it better to say to our neighbors, "Give us your best rate or we will penalize you with our maximum," or to say, "We will exchange with you, advantage for advantage"?

We are on the eve of a battle. May it

Justice Even to the Rich.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the day when Judge Landis imposed upon the Standard Oil Company a fine equal in amount to a war indemnity the stock sold for \$500 a share. To-day, when the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and Judge decision, it sells for \$657.

Those who agree with Roosevelt that the way to promote the highest welfare of a nation is to cripple its business interests that Congress paid no heed to his appeal to make him the "sovereign" of all the great corporations in the United States.

Those of us who still believe in the fashioned doctrine of equal justice for all rejoice to find that seven years of cataclysm and the "Square Deal" have not forced the courts to convict even a multimillionaire until he has been proved guilty.

NEW YORK, March 10. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Car-

good negle's peace society proposes that "America We will defend England's possessions on the Atlantic. including the islands on the south." When the patron of libraries reads up learns the methods by which England's learns the methods by which England's "pos-sessions" were acquired and retained I don't

If England is to-day menaced by the danger greater force and the territorial and trade appetite of more powerful nations it's none of

Long Island Citt, March 10. Let us follow the advice of Jefferson; "Avoid

Rebels Against a Hieratic Adjective.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I refuse to be smothered beneath such a frostbitten, decayed, entombed, moss covered monstrosity things alive and evincing a vocabulary sufficlently galvanized to carry discomfort to every should blush to rake among the cobwebs of for-saken etymology to haul out such an ill smelling adjective as "meticulous": W. T. S.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10

The South Is Going Dry. Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor balls

For the miracle has happened, and the olden days That which makes Milwaukee famous does not foam in Tennessee. And the lid in Hoke Smith's Georgia's locked a tight as tight can be;

And the comic paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh going dry.

And the only damp refreshment must be dipped Nawth Ca'lina's stately ruler gives his soda glass a shove And discusses local option with the So'th Ca'lina

By the still side on the hillside in Kentucky all

"Guv." te is useless at the fountain to be winkful o the going dry

We no longer hear the music of the yellow crystal When the Colonel and the Major, and the Gen'ral Meet to take a little nip and give their appealing

It is "water, water, everywhere, and not a drop

an edge, For the eggnog now is nogless and the rye has gone awry. And the punch bowl holds carnetions, for the South is going dry

All the nightcaps now have tassels and are worn upon the head; Gone the nightcaps that were taken when robody And the preeze above the blue grass is as solemn

as in death.

For it bears no pungent clove tang on its odoring And each man can walk the chalk line when the stars are in the sky For the fizz glass now is fizzless and the South is going dry.

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut tree at last. For there's but one kind of moonshine and the The water wagon rumbles through the South-

land on its trip From the Philadelphia Record.

The Buyers Island farm, located in the Susquebanns River below Sunberry, has been rented and will be used and conducted as a farm for the raising of turkeys. The farm has already been no one to drop off to pick up the going dry.

some New Praise for a l'amiliar Charm Discouraging Outlook in the Northern of Charleston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: here on March 3 and found it brilliant with W. L. Youngman's letter in The Sun of sunshine, balmy with gentle breezes from March 6 refers to the destruction of the the sea, and not cold enough for fires or overcoats. On March 4 there was a blizzard in Washington and Baltimore; Charles-ton was bathed in sunshine and fanned by amorous zephyrs. I saw some people, presumably tourists with a proper respect for the almanac, endued in wraps and outer coverings, but they looked unhappy and few weeks of dry weather, dry enough to sed to dress themselves that way in early March, I suppose, and knew no reason for changing an established habit because they happened to be travelling. As a matter of fact the weather was just such as we are occustomed to in May-clear, exhibarating. slightly edged with the promise of frost, but mild and perfectly salubrious; and it

is the same at the moment of this writing. ome days later. Charleston and the sea coast of miles or more above and below it have east of the Rocky Mountains. I am fold quence. Along the Spring Cove grade on by visitors who have spent from twelve to fifteen winters here or in the immediate vicinity that in all that time they have never experienced really disagreeable weather except at rare intervals, and then vember until about the last of March bright skies and moderate temperature prevail There is such a thing as getting too warm, -much further South-but the winters in as near perfection.

It is a dull place for the unknown tourist. display and show. There are no "gilded away by rail, no restaurants or dancing Committee, which will have something Along the Battery, which fronts the bay, entertainment, but they are limited as to three large questions to be made the accommodation, the rest of the Battery front being devoted to private residence. I hear of a movement to convert the Isle Northern people, and if that is carried out sign or autonomous rate will constitute a fashion as well as a retreat for invalids and across the bay, within a few minutes of the city and its excellent markets, and so in touch with an ancient and established sort," with facilities for the finest surf may enforce "against those countries bathing and temples for dancing. It needs whose trade policy toward us equitably only a few hotels and cottages of the kind winter tourists have come to demand, and the enterprise is launched. Serious men are thinking of it, the money is by no means naccessible, and-who knows?

Meanwhile here is the ideal winter rest ing place so far as concerns climatic condithat, following the German system, to be tions. Charleston is very languidly interested in the outside world and hard to move to new adventures. Maybe the people will conclude to let others go their ways in peace. They are very well contented with them-selves and their environment, as indeed they have every right to be. LOOKER ON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.

BOSTON GRASSHOPPERS. Citizen of Credit and Renown Giber

Their Importunate Chink. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: of us Bostonians wonder what you must think papers with amusement, but we despair Anderson have united to overthrow the affairs and having little time to contempapers seriously. If you do you will probawhich all the spokes of graft radiate. You will certainly think so if you read the Boston Transcript. It is conceivable that in the

Christian spirit of doing good for evil you might take the Transcript as seriously as it takes from you. If you are really im-pressed with the stories of the continuous agitation which is rumbling in Boston you must be shocked at our want of civic virtue. You must think that Boston has gone to the dogs. You must think that Boston voters don't know beans. But if you read these stories with the customary twinkle in your eye we shall know that we have your eye we shall know that we have your letter in answer to "Southern Gentleman's" must be shocked at our want of civic virtue. Mills Hotel first opened I spent a week there to You must think that Boston has gone to the study its work and see how far Mr. D. O. Mills dogs. You must think that Boston voters had lightened the lives of men who were down

Reclamation of Bad Eggs." "Speech at the Young Ladies Club for the Collection of Cigar Ashes. Mr. Aspinwall Pickle of New Jersey Shows How the Widows on the Boston Payroll Can Subsist on Thirty Cents a Day." "Debate at 66 Marlborough Street. Full Session of Servants Society for the Reduction of Excessive Wages. Subject: Shall the Voter Be Compelled to Vote With His Left Hand?" "Dr. Windjammer. Professor of Shoe Dressing and Hair Dressing at Sadcliffe, Speaks in Boston. Lectures Before the Mayflower Club on the Ethnical Differences Between the Freight of the Mayflower and That of the Saxonia."

Other lecturers are telling how to discover graft in Roston, and more a selling how to invent it if it does not exist. One reads nothing but speeches about graft and corruption and about the sinister influences which develop grafters. Must outsiders deduce from this that Bostonhas never been so excited since the band of madeup Indians marched to T wharf and threw King (George's English breakfast tea into the brine? We hope not; and for their benefit I quote Edmund Burke. He said in writing to a Frenchman who he thought might be erroneously impressed by the vocal activity of certain Englishmen:

The vanity, restlessness, petulance and spirit

by the vocal activity of certain Englishmen:

The vanity, restlessness, petulance and spirit of intrigue of several petty cabals, who attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise and putting and mutual quotation of each other, makes you imagine that our contemptuous neglect of their abilities is a mark of general acquiescence in their opinions. No such thing. I assure you. Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British Cak, chew the cud and are sileht, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, that of course they are many in number; or that after all they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour.

HENRY D. HIGGINS. Bostom, March 11.

In Memory of an Old Friend. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I submit hese thoughts:

Tough old bits Of '88, You're 31; Let's celebrate! THEN. This blis Knocks biz.

In 1909.

PERRY'S. March 11. J. MCGARIOLE. Kipling His Own Critic.

From the London Globe.
"I was sitting with Kipling in his garden at Rottingdean when a street organ struck up The Absent Minded Beggar. Kipling was slient one ment, and then he said, 'If it was not suicide

would kill the man who wrote that." This interesting revelation was made by the Rev. J.

C. Harris, pastor of Kingston Congregational
Church'in a lecture on Kipling. It was hard to elieve, he said, that the man who could write "The Recessional" could descend to the level of "Pay! Pay!" No man was more keenly alive to his own blunders than Kipling.

Turkey Raising on an Island.

FOREST FIRES.

Forests of the State. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. of each year since. Ignorance and neglect have wrought sad changes since the first year I tramped over the trails of the North evidently heated. They had been prepare the ground for the engine spart to does themselves that way in early or the careless camper or the malicious out of a job" and hungering for the wages

of a fire fighter on State pay. This summer, with my wife, I drove through a whirl of fire and smoke during onth of July between Paul Smith's and Blue Mountain. Half an hour after we crossed the St. Regis River bridge it burned away and fell into the stream. The operations of one corporation notorious as a company that ruthlessly destroys in lumering had left the usual slash of tree tops the New York and Ottawa division of the New York Central hardly a day passes with out a fire caused by freight or passenger trains trying to make the grade. A letter to Governor Hughes resulted in

the sending down to Blue Mountain of the chief fire warden and the local warden, together with Mr. William Rockefeller's superintendent, John Redwood. The Governor showed an active interest in the prevention of further fires, and Commissioner Whipple has labored in the face of discouraging ignorance and malicious indifference. The people who live in this region appear dazed or stupid. They permit fires to spread which could readily be extinguished by prompt attention. When the fire becomes a disaster there is a great "how do do." Gangs with shovels and buckets descend upon the scene of danger or are "ordered" there and work to extinguish the blaze—that is, some of them work. The rest work when the boss is looking, and it is a common spectacle to find them lying on the ground watching the fire.

Why the railroads, which spend thousands of dollars to coax people up in the Adirondacks, are so indifferent to the destruction is hard to understand. Everything accomplished by the State has only been done by practically taking the railroads by the neck and forcing them into line. Of course the proposition to remove "burned or fallen timber" is viewed with suspicion. How many additional acres of burned or fallen timber "is viewed with suspicion. How many additional acres of burned or fallen timber "is viewed with suspicion. How many additional acres of burned or fallen timber "is viewed with suspicion of the suspicion of such permission?

Instead of conserving the trees—mill-

sion?
Instead of conserving the trees—milions of them, each in itself a guarantee of natural water storage; instead of conserving the flow of many streams on the watersheds far from the natural sources—the sneds far from the natural sources—the attempt was made to construct storage dams at the headwaters by raising the levels of mountain lakes, flooding valuable land, destroying millions of young trees.

Wherever the ownership of large tracts of forest land has been administered with a broad policy, and not the narrow desire Wherever the ownership of large tracts of forest land has been administered with a broad policy, and not the narrow desire to punish any one who sets foot thereon as a trespasser, the owner thereof has found cooperation, and when fires threatened this land the native was there to aid in saving property. On the other hand, those whose policy has been of exclusion have suffered a thousandfold thereby. Contrast the opposite policies of Paul Smith and William G. Rockefeller, also contrast the broad green acres of the former with the forest of the latter. It is common knowledge that when the great fires of five years ago swept this section of Franklin county Paul Smith had plenty of aid and saved his park. The gray fire line may now be seen where it was stopped on St. Regis Mountain, where it swept the Rockefeller park. Mr. Rockefeller advocates the use of oil on the roads running in this region, and it can hardly be fair to accuse him of any but unselfish interest in this direction.

In a communication a few years ago he

him of any but unsellish interest in this direction.

In a communication a few years ago he said that the use of oil would probably be objected to by the railroads, but that they might be compelled by law. He realized at the time the large responsibility they assumed in spreading fire by the throwing of sparks from the engine.

A uniformed force, telephone systems, observation stations, roads, and a law taxing counties in which fires occur, should receive support and would be the means of saving our beautiful natural parks. Otherwise, the loss to future generations and ourselves will be inestimable. We must move quickly and now.

ove quickly and now. NEW YORK, March 11. F. H. COWLES.

THE MILLS HOTELS. Report of an Expert Investigator Who

Approves Their Management. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the

Every evening in the Transcript one reads such headlines as these: "Speech on Reform Before the Tax Dodgers Association. Mr. Jefferson Jawbones of Kaiamazoo Explains the Ideal Government for a Town That Is Fond of Beans." "Straightening Out the Municipal Crook. Great Speech Last Night at the Old Ladies Sodality at the Somerset Hotel. Speaker, Mr. Hofair Highbrow of Saugus." "Swing Sweet Peas in the Yards of the Slums. Beautiful Plan Outlined by Mr. John Moonbeams, Professor of Ornithology at the School for Grown Children, Chelsea, Mass." "Deafening Applause at the Society for the Reclamation of Bad Eggs." "Speech at the Young Ladies Club for the Collection of Cigar Ashes. Mr. Aspinwall Pickle of especially in London, where I have seen thousands

especially in London, where I have seen thousands of men practically shelterless at night. I may add that I almost frightened the man into a fit to whom I gave the \$1. He promised me faithfully that that had been the first would be the last. RYERSON W. RYERSON W. JENNINGS PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

The Young Turk Needs Twenty Years of Quiet. From an article by Professor Vambery in the Nine

teenth Century. It certainly seems too bold an undertaking if nature, the outcome of many centuries of des potic rule, is suddenly to be transformed with the commencement of the reign of liberty ar-progress. Negligence, laziness and weak moral ity cannot all at once give place to conscientions ess, zeal and integrity. The leaders of the pres ent movement are comparatively few in number and great is the company of those who need enthey profess to feel for them, they must before all things show patience, indulgence, forbearance The conditions in Turkey cannot be changed in a moment. An entire nation can only by slow de grees pass from one form of culture into another they can only go over the road step by step. All extravagant expectations are vain and unprofi-able. Turkey will need at least two decades to accomplish the transformation which Europe looks for at the hand of Young Turkdom. Absolute peace and quietness are of course a first necessity for bringing the work of reform to a satisfactory conclusion, and since the peace and quietness of the Near East depend mainly on the attitude of the European Powers the success or the fallure of the constitutional movement in ey rests in reality with our European Cabi-If the Near East is to continue to be what it has been for the last 300 years-the wrestling round for the intrigues of the diplomatic West; by continuous and useless interference disorder s caused in the still loose joints of the constitu tional structure; or if by forwarding individual interests the seed of discord is sown afresh and

A Swiss Way.

pe for better things will end in delusion

the work of reformation impeded-then all our

From the Washington Herald.
Franz Dolder of Berne, Switzerland, was 19 making a tour of the United States, has some very original views on the prohibition question. He suggested that if the prohibition advocates in this country would imitate their Swiss breth ren the cause probably would gain adherent, even among the saloon keepers. In explanation of his view he said a minister of the Gospel in Rietigau, a rich winegrowing country, made as agreement with a saloon keeper that no (the nister) would once a week visit the saloon and take his measure, provided the boniface would

"The presence of the minister in the salors where he takes his little drink with other ditzens of the town," said Mr. Dolder, "has a beneficial effect on the guests, while the saloon keeper pay ing close attention to the preacher's sermons will no doubt also profit. There is profit on both

Where Is Evel

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: What Is your pleasure regarding Adam Appel, who keeps a meat shop out here? JOSEPE D. COMM. PITTEBURG, March'10,